

**US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

**CALL FOR PUBLIC-PRIVATE ALLIANCE PROPOSALS RELATED TO  
AVIAN INFLUENZA  
UNDER EXISTING  
ANNUAL PROGRAM STATEMENT  
APS No. M/OAA/GRO/EGAS-06-107**

This program is authorized in accordance with Part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended.

From mid-December 2003 through October 2005, 15 countries in Asia, Central Asia and Eastern Europe have reported outbreaks of the “H5N1” avian influenza in domestic poultry, including chickens and ducks, or wild birds. In four of these countries, a total of 121 human cases had been confirmed as of October 24, 2005, resulting in 62 deaths. Avian influenza, or “bird flu,” is a highly contagious viral disease that is particularly lethal to domesticated birds. Public health experts are increasingly concerned that ongoing outbreaks of the avian influenza (AI) virus among poultry and humans in Asia could spark a worldwide influenza pandemic that would have disastrous effects on human health and the global economy.

A global flu pandemic could result in airport closures and other travel restrictions – not to mention panic – that would stop global commerce and cut off supplies to U.S. companies and producers around the globe. Restrictions on the global movement of goods during the SARS epidemic of 2003, for instance, forced major U.S. automobile companies to suspend production because they couldn’t get the necessary parts and raw materials. SARS outbreaks cost the business community some \$60 - \$80 billion in industries ranging from airlines and manufacturing to the financial sector. Avian influenza has already caused as much as \$10 billion in losses to private industries, and if it becomes easily transmissible among humans, the effects on businesses around the world could be catastrophic. Another consequence of a flu pandemic would be a loss of productivity and sales as up to 25-30% of workers and consumers could be ill at some point during the pandemic.

Modern science has alerted us to the pandemic threat posed by H5N1 avian influenza and provided us with forewarning that wasn’t available before past influenza pandemics – or even before SARS. Private businesses – with such a critical stake in preventing the spread of bird flu and its economic consequences – have the opportunity now to work with governments, donors and international financing institutions to take aggressive steps to prevent the spread of avian influenza, and minimize the impact of a pandemic.

USAID will look to support the role of private companies in helping to contain the spread of bird flu and minimize the social and economic impact of a pandemic on the global economy. Areas of particular interest for partnerships include supporting AI prevention and containment by improving disease surveillance, laboratory diagnosis, and outbreak

response in affected countries; and strengthening planning and preparedness to mitigate the effects of a pandemic;

Private sector partners could contribute resources, including, but not limited to:

- ❑ Cash grants from corporations and foundations for prevention and control activities.
- ❑ Loan arrangements with financial institutions to support restocking of culled animals and poultry, improved biosafety in animal husbandry and marketing practices, investments in laboratory and health infrastructure, and vaccine and antiviral drug development.
- ❑ Technical and in-kind assistance from corporations and universities to increase capacity to establish and support diagnostic laboratories, improve timely sample collection, conduct field epidemiology, improve safe culling and disposal of infected animals, improve clinical management of human cases, conduct and monitor a rational poultry vaccination program to contain the H5N1 virus, and conduct planning and other activities to support pandemic preparedness.
- ❑ Communications expertise and media time from advertising companies aimed at increasing public awareness and curbing behaviors that facilitate the spread of AI.
- ❑ Research expertise from universities and pharmaceutical companies to understand transmission routes and develop new vaccines and antiviral drugs.
- ❑ Technologies used in conducting laboratory analysis, disease surveillance, sample collection, data sharing, and clinical management of human infections.
- ❑ Product donations from pharmaceutical and health care companies including vaccines, antiviral drugs, disinfectants, protective clothing, and lab and hospital equipment and materials.

Project proposals that support the Agency's strategy against AI may be submitted under USAID's Annual Program Statement (APS) No. GDA-06-001. Priority countries are categorized by risk of outbreak. See "Global Risk of Avian Influenza Outbreak" map on last page.

USAID Missions and Washington operating units will be responsible for the proposal review process and management of the award process. Applicants are required to submit concept papers to USAID missions or to the appropriate Washington operating unit for regional or global projects. Based upon the concept paper, applicants will receive instructions on whether or not to proceed with a full proposal. If applicants are invited to submit a full proposal, technical comments provided on the concept paper should guide the submission of the full proposal. For information regarding guidelines and procedures to submit a concept paper, please refer to the APS posted by the USAID Global Development Alliance (GDA) Secretariat. The APS can be found at the following website: [www.usaid.gov/gda](http://www.usaid.gov/gda)

Before submitting a concept paper we encourage applicants to speak with USAID staff as they can inform you whether or not your idea is appropriate and aligned with Agency goals.

For further information regarding AI, please refer to USAID's Avian Influenza webpage:  
[http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/global\\_health/home/News/news\\_items/avian\\_influenza.html](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/home/News/news_items/avian_influenza.html)

CONTACT:

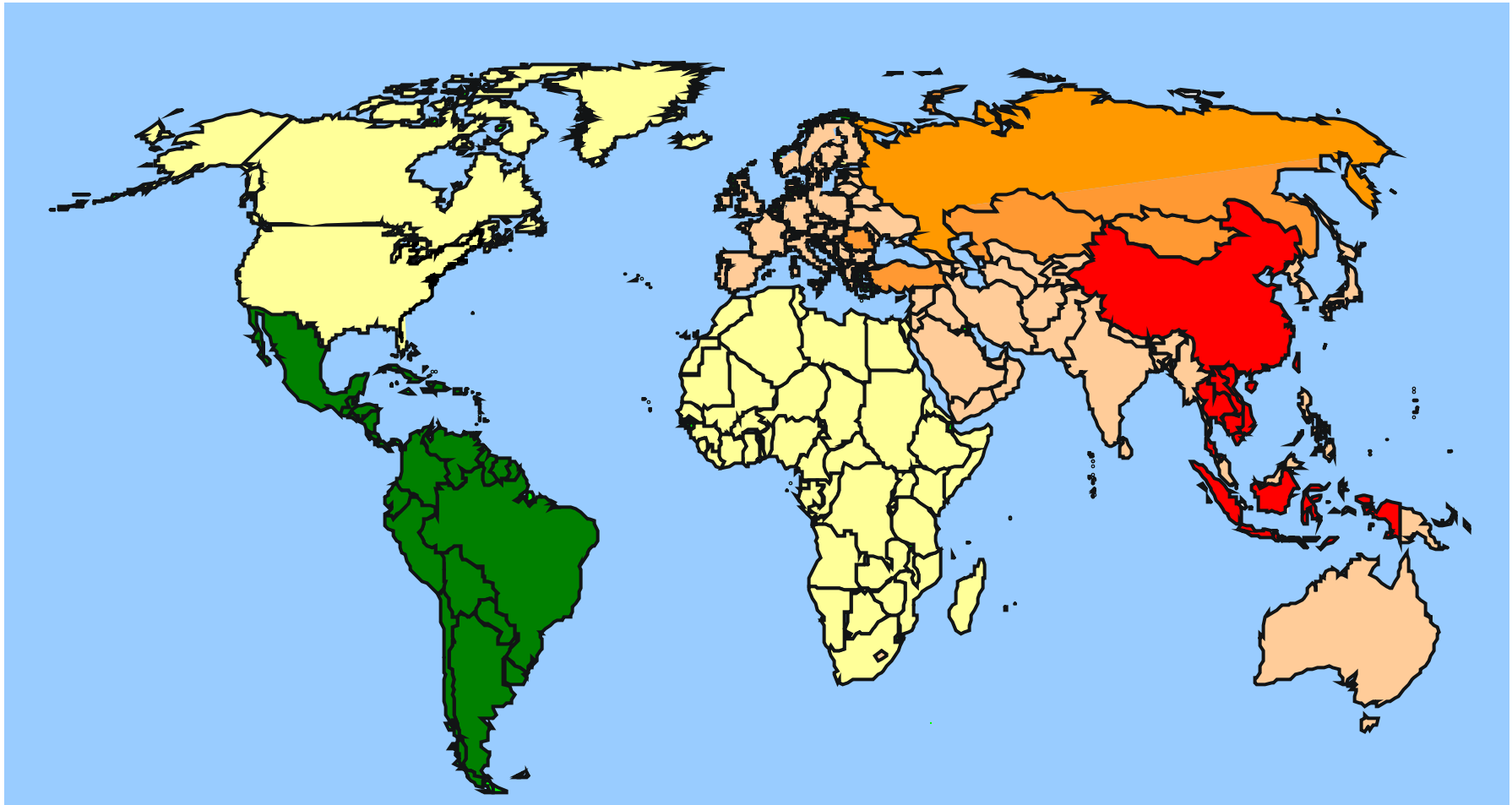
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# Global Risk of Avian Influenza Outbreaks



## Category 1



Widespread and recurring H5N1 infections in animals since Dec. 2003

## Category 2



Isolated H5N1 outbreaks in animals since July, 2005

## Category 3



Proximal to endemic or epidemic countries, or at risk of animal outbreaks due to bird migration patterns



At risk of animal outbreaks due to bird migration patterns (Africa)

## Category 4



At lower risk of animal outbreaks, but would be affected by a human influenza pandemic